

Table 12. Arthritis, Montana Adults with and without Disability, 2001 and 2003
(with 95% confidence intervals)

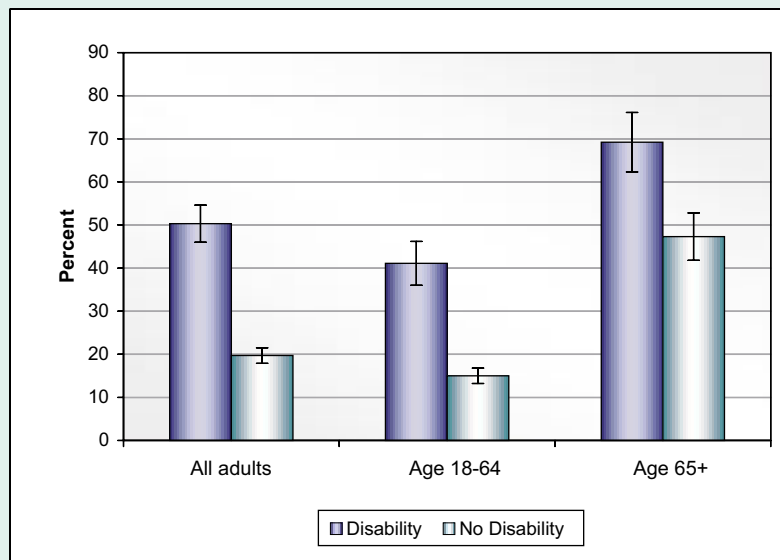
Chronic joint symptoms*						
	Total No.	2001 %	CI	Total No.	2003 %	CI
All Adults				3995	38.5	36.5-40.5
Adults with Disability				949	65.1	60.8-69.4
Age 18-64	NOT COMPARABLE TO 2003			632	63.1	57.6-68.6
Age 65+				310	69.2	62.3-76.1
Adults without Disability				3013	31.2	29.0-33.4
Age 18-64				2434	30.3	27.9-32.7
Age 65+				555	36.7	31.4-42.0

* Had joint symptoms (past 30 days) with onset > 3 months ago

Ever told you have arthritis*						
	Total No.	2001 %	CI	Total No.	2003 %	CI
All Adults	3332	24.2	22.2-26.2	3992	26.3	24.5-28.1
Adults with Disability	739	51.9	46.8-57.0	948	50.3	46.0-54.6
Age 18-64	498	46.0	39.9-52.1	632	41.1	36.0-46.2
Age 65+	241	66.2	58.2-74.2	309	69.2	62.3-76.1
Adults without Disability	2588	17.1	15.1-19.1	3014	19.7	17.9-21.5
Age 18-64	2094	12.5	10.5-14.5	2433	15.0	13.2-16.8
Age 65+	490	41.3	35.6-47.0	557	47.3	41.8-52.8

* In 2003, arthritis also included gout, lupus, and fibromyalgia

Figure 14. Arthritis prevalence, Montana adults – 2003



Chronic joint symptoms:

Sixty-five percent of Montana adults with disability reported the presence of chronic joint symptoms—more than twice as many as adults without disability (31%).

The reported prevalence of chronic joint symptoms did not differ significantly between age categories within the same disability status group.

NOTE: Chronic joint symptoms are defined as a “Yes” response to: “During the past 30 days, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint (excluding the back or neck)?” and “Did your joint symptoms first begin more than three months ago?”

Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

Among Montana adults with disability, one in two (50%) reported they had been told they had arthritis—compared to one in five (20%) of those without disability.

Significant differences in the reported prevalence of arthritis between those with and without disability persisted within each age category. Among adults age 18-64 years, those with disability (41%) were almost three times as likely to report arthritis as those without disability (15%).

The prevalence of self-reported arthritis increased with age, regardless of disability status. Among adults with disability, those 18-64 years old were less likely to report arthritis than those age 65 and older (41% and 69% respectively).